REMARKS:

This paper is herewith filed in response to the Examiner's Office Action mailed on December 19, 2006 for the above-captioned U.S. Patent Application. This office action is a rejection of claims 9-28 and 38-54 of the application.

More specifically, the Examiner has rejected claims 9-11, 13-18, 20-24, 26-28, 38-39, 41-45, 47-50 and 52-54 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Cadieux (US2006/0030307) in view of Sundberg (US2005/0013264); and has rejected claims 12, 19, 25, 40, 46 and 51 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cadieux in view of Sundberg and further in view of Ha (KR2003012635). The applicant respectfully traverses the rejections.

The Applicant cancels claims 1-37. Claims 1-37 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

In the present invention there is "An embodiment comprising a terminal acting as a core unit and a peripheral device <u>remotely using the user interface from said core unit</u> is schematically exemplified in FIG. 3," (emphasis added), (page 13, lines 28-30). Wherein, "the user interface 36, <u>such as graphical user interface</u>, is remote, i.e. it is casted from the terminal 30 (core unit, first device) to the peripheral device 38 (second device) with Bluetooth," (emphasis added), (page 13, lines 30-32), and wherein "The peripheral device 38 <u>displays the remote user interface 36</u> which can be used by user," (emphasis added), (page 14, lines 6-7).

Further, in the present invention "There are several ways to divide applications between the core unit and the peripheral device UI. For example the UI applications may be located and run in the core unit and the UI is sent to peripheral device <u>e.g. GUI bitmap is compressed and sent via Bluetooth to peripheral device</u> where the GUI is first uncompressed and then shown to user on the display of the peripheral device," wherein "This kind method of using remote UI can be called UI casting," (emphasis added), (page 17, lines 9-14).

Claim 38 recites:

A device arrangement comprising a first device of a cellular network, which device has a transmitter, a receiver and a control unit, as well as means for utilizing Bluetooth properties, and a second device having a graphical user interface which is arranged to be run in the first device and to be casted to the second device and means for utilizing Bluetooth properties arranged to communicate with the first device by Bluetooth, wherein the activity state of the user interface utilization in the second device is arranged to control the level of the Bluetooth power save mode wherein active user interface utilization is arranged to decrease said level of the power save mode and/or less active user interface utilization is arranged to increase said level of the power save mode.

Regarding the rejection of claims 38, 44 and 50 in the Office Action the Examiner states that Cadieux discloses "means for utilizing Bluetooth properties (see par. 0046), and a second device (see fig. 1 A, the wireless mouse) having a graphical user interface which is arranged to be run in the first device and to be casted to the second device (see abstract, fig. 4, communication between wireless mouse 104 and the laptop or PC host 102 input/output unit 406) and means for utilizing Bluetooth properties arranged to communicate with the first device by Bluetooth (see par. 0036)," (emphasis added). The Applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejection.

Cadieux discloses that in Figure 4 the "Input/output unit 406 includes an input/output set of signal lines that couple the wireless interface device 400 to at least one user input device, e.g., keyboard and/or mouse," (par. [0037]). However, contrary to the Examiner's characterization, Cadieux does not disclose or suggest at least the "Input/output unit 406" is coupled to "a second device having a graphical user interface which is arranged to be run in the first device and to be casted to the second device," (emphasis added) as claim 38 recites in part.

Further, in regards to the "input/output unit 406" as cited, Cadieux discloses "FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating an input/output unit 406 of the wireless interface device of FIG. 4," wherein "The input/output unit 406 includes a keyboard-scanning block 702, a mouse quadrature decoder block 704, and a GPIO control block 706," and "Further, each of the keyboard scanning block 702, the mouse quadrature decoder block 704, and the GPIO control block 706 couple to I/O via multiplexer 708," whereas "This I/O couples to the at least one <u>user input device</u>," (emphasis added), (par. [0041]). Cadieux is seen to be primarily concerned with detecting user input from

user input devices such as a keyboard and/or a mouse. Clearly, "a graphical user interface which is arranged to be run in the first device and to be casted to the second device," (emphasis added), as in claim 38, is not rendered obvious by the "input/output unit 406" in Cadieux.

In the rejection of claims 38, 44 and 50 the Examiner states that "Cadieux et al. [does] not disclose the first device is a device of a cellular network. However, Sundberg discloses a laptop is a device of a cellular network (see par. 0009)," and "Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Sundberg to Cadieux et al. so that user can use wireless mouse or keyboard to control his/her laptop while using his laptop to access the internet via the cellular network." Respectfully, the Applicant disagrees with the Examiner.

Although the Applicant does not agree that modifying Cadieux in view of Sundberg is feasible or even possible, the Applicant contends that for at least the reasons already stated neither Cadieux nor Sundberg separately or combined disclose or suggest claim 38, and the rejection of claim 38 should be removed.

In addition, as the independent claim 44 recites a similar feature of claim 38 as noted above, for at least the reasons stated Cadieux in view of Sundberg does not disclose or suggest these claims, and all the claims 38 and 44 should be allowed.

Claim 50 recites:

A device comprising a graphical user interface which is arranged to be run in a terminal of cellular network and to be casted to said device and means for utilizing Bluetooth properties arranged to communicate by Bluetooth with the terminal of cellular network comprising means for utilizing Bluetooth properties, wherein the activity state of the user interface utilization in said device is arranged to control the level of the Bluetooth power save mode wherein active user interface utilization is arranged to decrease said level of the power save mode and/or less active user interface utilization is arranged to increase said level of the power save mode.

In regards to the rejection of claim 50 the Examiner states "it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Sundberg to Cadieux et al. so that [a] user can use wireless mouse or keyboard to control his/her laptop while using his laptop to access the internet via the cellular network." Sundberg as cited in the background section discloses that "a portable laptop computer may be connected to a mobile phone by means of a cable or a wireless interface, such as a Bluetooth radio interface. The mobile phone can then be used as a radio unit providing access over a cellular network, such as a GSM/GPRS network, and the laptop is utilised as an enhanced user interface, whereas the mobile phone acts as a "modem" (emphasis added), (par. [0009]). The Applicant contends that Sundberg merely discloses a "method and apparatus for switching access for a mobile terminal between mobile networks," (emphasis added), (par. [0019]).

Respectfully, as stated above the Applicant disagrees that the modification of Cadieux in view of Sundberg is feasible or even possible. However, the Applicant contends that even if a person of ordinary skill in the art were to "modify the above teaching of Sundberg to Cadieux et al." as stated by the Examiner, the modified apparatus would still not disclose or suggest "A device comprising a graphical user interface which is arranged to be run in a terminal of cellular network and to be casted to said device," (emphasis added), as claim 50 recites in part. Thus, the Applicant contends that for at least these reasons the references as cited alone or in combination do not suggest or disclose claim 50, and claim 50 should be allowed.

Further, the Examiner rejects claims 40, 46 and 51 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cadieux in view of Sundberg and further in view of Ha. Although the Applicant does not agree that modifying Cadieux in view of Sundberg and in further view of Ha is even possible, the Applicant contends that for at least the reasons that the claims 40, 46 and 51 depend from claims 38, 44 and 50 respectively, these claims are also patentable. Therefore, the rejection of claims 40, 46 and 51 should be removed, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, as the claims 39 and 42-43; 45 and 47-49; and 52-54 depend from claims 38, 44 and 50 respectively, Cadieux in view of Sundberg does not anticipate these claims, and all the claims 38-54 should be allowed.

Based on the above explanations and arguments, it is clear that references as cited in the Office Action cannot be seen to suggest claims 38-54. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of claims 38-54 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) and to allow all of the pending claims 38-54 as now presented for examination. For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Should any unresolved issue remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' agent at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted:

Harry F. Smith

Reg. No.: 32,493

Customer No.: 29683

HARRINGTON & SMITH, PC

4 Research Drive

Shelton, CT 06484-6212

Phone:

(203) 925-9400

Facsimile:

(203) 944-0245

Email:

hsmith@hspatent.com

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